

# MINING NEWS Here and Elsewhere

Edited By  
**ANSON H. SMITH**

## LINES PROPERTY UP WITH CERBAT TRANS- PORTATION DEV. CO.

W. W. Booth of Denver, president of the Wallapai Precious Metals Company met with the board of directors of that company in Kingman and entered into contract with the Cerbat Transportation and Development company where they transferred certain interests in their group of claims to the Cerbat Tunnel Company in consideration of their undertaking the opening up of the Wallapai group at depth through the medium of the tunnel.

This is a very valuable asset for the Tunnel company inasmuch as the Wallapai group embraces a large territory of patented land known to be one of the most thoroughly mineralized properties in the Cerbat range.

Mr. Booth in speaking to the representative of this paper said that the outlook for mining was bright for the coming year and that the Tunnel project was one of the most promising propositions that had ever been called to his attention.

## UNITED AMERICAN IS DOWN 325 FEET

The shaft of the United American is now down 325 feet and averaging about 4 feet a day.

A recent survey of the property showed that the first vein to the south of the shaft, providing its dip is the same as the other ledges of the series, should be cut by the shaft at a depth of between 400 and 500 feet. Inasmuch as this ledge has not yet been prospected it is not known what values it carries.

At the present rate of sinking the 500 should be reached between the middle of March and the first of April and the crosscut run on the 500 to the big ledge by about the first of May.

Another issue of 100,000 shares of treasury stock has been put on the market at 40 cents and from all appearances will be taken up in a short time as the showing on the 300 has eliminated the gamble to some extent and made it a better buy at 40 cents than it was at 25 cents before the ore was cut on the 300.

## RETIMBERING IS COM- PLETED AT GOLD ORE

The work on the gold ore is steadily going ahead under the direction of mine superintendent Joe Onetta, the man who opened up more than \$2,000,000 worth of pay ore on the Gold Road, nearby in less than a year's time.

The work of retimbering the shaft has been completed and the drift on the 650 is cleaned up, though all of the drift, near where the cave recently disclosed a new ore body, has not been retimbered. This will be done later.

A. C. Werden stated yesterday that they expect to shoot the first rounds in the new ore body next Sunday morning.

Development work on this level is expected to show some very interesting results.

## TWO TRUCKS ADDED BY DIAMOND JOE

A new 2 ton White truck and a 1 1/2 ton G. M. C. arrived in Kingman this week to be used for hauling ore from the Diamond Joe mine to the mill on the Arizona Molybdenum property. They were loaded and started for the mine yesterday morning.

Roscoe Stevens is handling 20 pack animals for E. C. Bradshaw. This pack train carries the ore a part of the way and the trucks the balance.

Mr. Bradshaw states that another shift is being added which will enable the mill to handle about 20 tons a day. Two 4 ton shipments of concentrates have been averaging about 300 ounces to the ton.

A Just Grievance

"Somebody else has got to wait on that guy in the green suit," said Maggie, the belle of the beanery.

"What's the matter, Mag?" asked her for the day—dearest friend.

"He said, 'Put yourself together, my girl, and rush that order of ham and eggs.' Any guy that talks to a lady like she's scattered herself all over the place ain't no gentleman. That's what I say!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

MINER WANT ADDS. BRING RESULTS

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF M. AND M. E. MEET FEB. 16

Mine problems in practically every aspect of interest to the American engineer will be the discussion at the 122nd meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers to meet here during the week of February 16th. Mining engineers and metallurgists from every important field will be present and the largest attendance in the history of the Institute is indicated.

Mine taxation and an equitable arrangement between the Government and mine owners will be one of the topics of general interest to the members. Those leading this discussion will include Ralph Arnold, Valuation Expert of the Petroleum Division of the Internal Revenue Department; J. R. Finlay, who evaluated the mines of the State of Michigan; J. Parke Channing of New York; and R. C. Allen, Vice-President of the Lake Superior Ore Association.

It is expected that this meeting will point to an arrangement that will tend to settle the basis of mine taxation which, since 1917, has been in the air, with \$200,000,000 still unpaid because of this fact.

This annual meeting of the Institute will be featured by many social attractions. On Monday night a smoker, with many new features, and on the following night a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, followed by dancing. On Thursday an excursion will be taken to the iron and zinc mines and zinc and steel plants in the vicinity of New York, and a trip is planned for the oil members to one or more oil refineries, of which there are several around New York Bay.

The officers of the American Institute are President, Horace V. Winchell; First Vice-President, A. R. LeDoux; Treasurer, George D. Barron; Secretary, Bradley Stoughton.

The Chairman of Committees for the meeting next month are: Executive, E. P. Mathewson; Entertainment, L. W. Mayer; Finance, Karl Eilers; Banquet, C. C. Burger; Luncheon, P. A. Mosman; Excursion, Philip W. Henry; Ladies, Mrs. Arthur S. Dwight.

## SILVER PRICE CAUSES TROUBLE IN CHINA MARKET

SHANGHAI, China.—While Americans have been buying British pound sterling in New York for \$3.79 or less, Americans have been paying \$100 in American gold for 76 Mexican dollars, which are in current use here.

This unprecedented advance in the rate of exchange in Shanghai has been due to the acute rise in the price of silver. Probably no country in the world has been more sharply affected by this enhanced value of silver than has China.

In consequence of the confused state of exchange, the foreign trade through this city, China's principal commercial center, became more or less disorganized. Exporters ceased to look for new business and confined their activities wholly to filling old contracts from the terms which they would have been paid to escape.

Shanghai bankers held frequent conferences day and night in an effort to determine what might be done to stabilize the exchange rates. For one day all but one of the leading banks in the city declined to issue drafts in connection with export shipments to America. These exporters who buy their goods in China for silver and sell them abroad for gold suffered most severely. They were obliged to restrict operations or raise prices wherever the goods were sold.

On the other hand, importers who buy their goods in America and are paid for them in Mexican dollars have prospered.

One of the difficulties arising from the exchange situation is that much of the business here is done under terms arranged several years ago when an American dollar was worth two Mexican dollars or more. Consequently foreign workers here have suffered.

The bankers concluded that one solution of the problem would be to increase the price of China's products throughout the world.

## DEVELOPMENT WORK GOING AHEAD AT TUCKAHOE

Colonel Aagaard visited the Tuckahoe mine last week and was well pleased with the progress being made. The Tuckahoe is being well managed and the money advanced is being made to show results in development.

The Tuckahoe is now sinking to the 500 level after which they will drift on the vein which showed such good ore on the 300.

MINER WANT ADDS. BRING RESULTS

**GATES HALF-SOLE TIRES**  
Cost 1/2 As Much

## A NEW FLOTATION SYSTEM IS BEING INSTALLED IN COLO.

A new system of floating minerals from ore is being installed in Colorado. Although the system has been little heard of in the west, it has been in successful use in other parts of the world since early in 1916. Its invention took place in Canada and practical, commercial use of it has been continuously carried on in the Cobalt field, especially where it has proved decidedly efficient in the concentration of silver ores.

Mr. Groch, the inventor, recently, spent some time in Denver making demonstrations with a portable machine on ores from Boulder and Clear Creek counties. His results were most gratifying and resulted in the placement of an order for a complete set of units of the Groch type to be placed alongside of a set of flotation units of corresponding capacity of a well known western type. Mr. Groch is confident that his machine will make the superior showing in commercial practice.

The system is particularly well suited to the different flotation of minerals for the reason that various oils may be fed into the different shafts in the different cells all the way from the feed end to the discharge end. Since the oil is fed into the machine at the same points that large volume of air are sucked into the pulp, the effect is a complete atomization of the oil and its intimate mixture with the air, water and ore. This results in a most dense shower of infinitesimal bubbles. These bubbles, because of their minuteness and the pressure to which they are subjected, tend to become absorbed and, in practically a nascent state, to reform around each lustrous mineral particle as a nucleus, thus forming a minute, tough bubble or cell. Conditions of this sort are essential for efficient flotation work.

The selective or differential flotation of the different minerals in an ore is accomplished in the Groch machine by feeding the lighter oils at the head or feed end of the machine in this way securing a float of certain minerals in the first cell, and then adding oils of gradually increasing density throughout the remaining cells until the heavy coal tars may be used in the tailing end. As the character of the oiling varies, different minerals are collected in the froth. It is a very interesting and noteworthy characteristic of this machine that there is no danger of using too much oil. Experiments in oil-flooding have been carried on and it has been found that there are no deleterious effects but that, on the other hand, the excess oil creates a better grade concentrate than that usually obtained with the ordinary amount of oil. In some experiments the different oils introduced into the machine amounted to more than 25 pounds per ton of ore, and the extraction (on a silver ore) was over 90 per cent.

The system consists of a series of centrifugal Venturi tubes within a centrifugal runner attached to a hollow shaft and is mixed with the pulp which enters the runner from below. Oil is fed with the air. Millions of small globules or cells are formed at the circumference of the runner. These cells resemble caviar in appearance but they are really very tiny, tough bubbles of air coated with oil and mineral. This cellular action permits the gangue to settle away from the concentrate which promptly rises to the surface of the agitation compartment and then floats over the separation compartment and into the concentrate launder. The concentrate is very clean.

No outside emulsification is needed as the air is oiled during its passage down through the hollow shaft and is ready to be formed into bubbles the instant it is discharged from the periphery of the runner together with the pulp.

During his experiments in Denver, Mr. Groch tried oils distilled from oil shale and was impressed with the commercial possibilities in the use of shale oil fractions in the separation of lead and zinc minerals.

With the present interest in the revival of activities in the older mining districts it will be found that success will be attained in the mining of low grade ores, in the majority of instances, only when efficient and cheap methods are installed for making clean concentrates of the minerals. Flotation will be found the best concentration scheme and it is essential that the process selected will permit such selective flotation as to make separate products of those minerals upon which the smelting and other reduction companies enforce a penalty. Thus, in the case of complex sulphide ores, there must be a clean separation of the zinc minerals in the case of low grade ores.

## HIGH SILVER PRICES COMPEL POWERS TO REVISE SILVER COINS

The first of the Powers to take definite steps to reorganize silver currency is Germany.

The Reichsbank, beginning Jan. 21, offers 6 1/2 marks in lawful money (paper) for each silver mark coin. This is intended to draw in such silver mark coins as yet remain in circulation and that may have escaped the melting pot, to date, and is regarded as a necessary preliminary to a new silver coinage.

The German mark is the standard money of Germany as the "dollar" is the standard of the United States, gold in both cases. However, just as there is no actual gold dollar coin in this country, so there is no actual gold mark in Germany. The actual German mark coin is a silver coin about the size of a quarter-dollar. It weighs 5.5555 grams, and is an alloy of 900-1000ths silver and contains 77.16 grains pure silver. The silver is worth 21.7 cents per German mark, when silver sells at \$1.33 per ounce in New York, or \$1.35 in Berlin.

The new standard of German silver currency has not yet been announced. A new silver coinage of Canada is in force. The Canada Gazette gives official notice that since Jan. 1 the Canadian mints will coin silver coins of the same size and weight and same face value as heretofore, but containing only 800 parts silver per thousand in the alloy, versus 925-1000ths fine as heretofore, the old British standard. The old Canadian silver dollar contained 333 grains pure silver and the fractional coins in proportion. The new will contain 288 grains pure silver. On thousand ounces pure silver will enter into \$1,700 face value new money, versus \$1,440 heretofore. This establishes \$1.70 an ounce as the "par" between coin and bullion value of Canadian money, versus \$1.44 heretofore.

Two bills in Congress to revise American silver coinage are still before the House of Representatives on Banking and Currency.

The British Government plans calling in the silver money, but has not yet taken definite steps in this direction, such as have been taken by Germany. The British Government has, however, prepared and has already printed "currency notes" or what used to be called "shin plasters" in the old Civil War days in this country. They represent paper money of small denomination, backed, presumably, by some sort of reserve silver or gold.

In Tune with the Times  
Rover—I haven't seen a bone in a dog's age, brother. I wonder what is up?

Nero—Meat, you poor boob! Why, I became a vegetarian more than two months ago.—Buffalo Express.

MINER WANT ADDS. BRING RESULTS



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## TWO FOOT VEIN OF SILVER HIGH GRADE

Pete White brought in some fine looking silver samples from the Union Pass section. The assays have not yet been made but it is known that there is a 24 inch vein that runs high in silver.

The specimens were from Silver Coin number 4 owned by Pete White and E. G. DuBois located about a mile beyond the Roadside. The sample was taken about 8 feet from the surface.

## MCCRACKEN SHIPS CAR OF CONCENTRATES

The McCracken Silver-Lead Mine shipped a 40 ton car of concentrates yesterday which will average about \$100 to the ton. Samples from the table showed the following results: 12.24 ounces silver and 62 % lead and another sample 16.40 ounces silver and 68 1/2 % lead. However Leonard Hoffman, who is in charge of the property, says that it would not necessarily mean that the whole car would go this high.

The mill is now closed down for a period of perhaps ten days while the company installs two new tables. These added tables will increase the capacity of the mill to about 5 tons of concentrates per day.

"Are you for a vacation for every worker?"

"No. Why should vacations be limited to the few?"—Buffalo Express.

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